

ART. XLIII.—*Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera.*

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CARADRINIDAE.

Aletia cuneata n. sp.

♂♀. 38-39 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey tinged with ochreous. Antennae in ♂ serrate, ciliated to apex, 1. Abdomen ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings, costa almost straight, apex subacute, termen oblique, evenly rounded; ochreous-grey mixed with fuscous; lines often very obscure; subbasal whitish, margined with fuscous on both sides, deeply indented beneath costa; first line outwardly oblique, strongly but irregularly dentate, whitish-ochreous, posteriorly black-margined; orbicular annular, ochreous; a suffused fuscous, irregularly dentate median shade; reniform filled with dark fuscous, pale-margined; second line indicated by a series of black-margined crescentic ochreous marks, excurved from costa to below middle, thence incurved to dorsum; veins more or less clearly marked with alternate black and white or ochreous dots; an obscure ochreous subterminal line, dilated above tornus: cilia ochreous, densely mixed with greyish-fuscous. Hindwings fuscous-brown, becoming ochreous on basal half: cilia ochreous with an obscure darker basal line.

Near *A. griseipennis* Feld., but smaller and more ochreous-tinged; the dark reniform is a good distinguishing character.

Ben Lomond, Macetown. Not uncommon from 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. in January and February.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis erratica n. sp.

♂♀. 19-23 mm. Head and palpi fuscous mixed with greyish. Palpi, $2\frac{1}{4}$. Antennae in ♂ fasciculate-ciliate, ciliations $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey-fuscous with broad central stripe reddish-brown. Abdomen reddish-brown sprinkled with fuscous and grey, sides fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, termen obliquely bowed, greyish-fuscous; a curved grey fascia near base, often obscure; median band limited anteriorly by curved grey fascia slightly indented below middle and margined more or less with blackish on both sides; preceding this a parallel, suffused, reddish-brown fascia; 3 or 4 thin waved grey fasciae in posterior portion of median band; posterior margin of median band from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, outwardly oblique to near middle of termen, thence abruptly bent inwards for about half the breadth of band and from vein 2 almost right-angled to dorsum; a rather broad fascia of reddish-brown parallel to median band, paler anteriorly and sometimes traversed by a thin darker line; a thin serrate grey subterminal line, close to termen on lower half; a black line round termen: cilia fuscous-grey, obscurely barred with black. Hindwings, termen unevenly rounded; fuscous-grey; numerous lighter and darker fasciae from dorsum and a broader reddish-brown shade before termen; a strong black terminal line: cilia as in forewings, but paler.

In the form of the median band this species comes nearest to *C. lichenodes* Purd., but is at once differentiated by the structural differences

in the antennae. It is probably more closely related to *C. magnimaculata* Philp., but the darker ground-colour easily distinguishes it from that species.

Mr. C. C. Fenwick took a ♀ on Bold Peak, Humboldt Range, in December, 1913, and in the same month of 1914 I found the species very plentiful on the Hunter Mountains at an elevation of 3,250 ft. It was associated chiefly with *Veronica buxifolia*, and it is remarkable that in a series of about thirty specimens there was no example of the ♀. Type, ♂ in coll. A. Philpott; ♀ in coll. C. C. Fenwick.

Chloroclystis rivalis n. sp.

♂♀. 17–20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous mixed with red and white scales. Palpi 2. Antennae in ♂ fasciculate-ciliate, ciliations $3\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen fuscous, densely sprinkled with reddish and grey. Forewings triangular, termen obliquely rounded; reddish-fuscous with some slight ochreous admixture; median band not clearly defined, anterior margin indicated by a pair of pale curved fasciae; several similar fasciae within band; posterior edge of band broadly and bluntly projecting at middle, margined on upper half by a bluish-white fascia followed by a thin dark fascia, which is in turn followed by a rather broad ochreous fascia, these fasciae becoming almost obsolete on lower half; apical area more strongly reddish; subterminal line serrate, interrupted, whitish or greenish; a black terminal line: cilia fuscous, mixed with grey and obscurely barred with black on basal half. Hindwings, termen unevenly rounded; fuscous mixed with grey and some reddish scales; numerous alternate light and dark fasciae obscurely indicated: cilia as in forewings.

Nearest to *C. sandycias* Meyr., but easily distinguished by the much darker colour of both fore and hind wings.

A single ♂ taken by Mr. C. C. Fenwick on Bold Peak in December, 1912. I took several of both sexes on the Hunter Mountains (3,250 ft.) in December, 1914, and Mr. C. E. Clarke obtained a ♂ at about the same date at the Routeburn.

TORTRICIDAE.

Pyrgotis consentiens n. sp.

♂♀. 12–15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark purplish-red. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings oblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen subsinuate; purplish-red; sometimes a white fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to before middle of dorsum, narrowest towards costa, sometimes upper portion obsolete: cilia reddish-ochreous. Hindwings fuscous: cilia fuscous-grey with a darker basal line, reddish-ochreous round apex.

Abundantly distinct form other forms of the genus. The examples having the white fascia are not common, occurring in about the proportion of 1 to 12.

Table Hill, Stewart Island. One specimen at 2,000 ft. in December. Hunter Mountains in December. Common amongst *Veronica* and *Cassinia* scrub at 3,000 ft. to 3,500 ft.

Eurythecta varia n. sp.

♂. 9–10 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brownish-ochreous. Antennae dark brown, annulated with ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings with vein 6 present, to termen, costa almost straight, apex subacute, termen rounded, strongly oblique; dull to bright ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous; a white or pale-ochreous streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, much

dilated posteriorly, margined beneath by a dark-fuscous blotch, and with a similar blotch above extending beyond; a white, posteriorly oblique, cuneate striga from dorsum beyond middle, its apex almost reaching costa, followed by a suffused dark-fuscous blotch; 3 dark-fuscous spots on apical third of costa, sometimes margined with white, often obsolete; usually some orange scales round tornus: cilia grey, mixed with ochreous and orange at base. Hindwings with vein 4 absent, greyish-fuscous: cilia greyish-fuscous with a darker basal line.

♀. 10-12 mm. White markings of ♂ obsolete, and forewings almost wholly suffused with greyish-fuscous.

Probably with most affinity to *E. potamias* Meyr., from which it is easily separated by the white markings.

Discovered by Mr. C. C. Fenwick on the Kaikoura Range (Marlborough) in the month of December. Mr. Fenwick informs me that the species was common in marshy spots, and that when disturbed from the herbage it almost invariably alighted on the water.

Tortrix fastigata n. sp.

♂♀. 21-24 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous mixed with brown. Antennae ochreous annulated with brown. Abdomen ochreous. Forewings in ♂ elongate-triangular, in ♀ oblong, costa hardly arched in ♂, in ♀ strongly arched at base and indented slightly before middle, apex rounded, termen sinuate, hardly oblique; pale yellow, irrorated with purplish-brown; markings in ♂ very obscure, median fascia brownish, outwardly oblique beneath costa, bent inwardly to disc, thence obliquely to before tornus; a triangular brownish blotch on costa before apex; a slightly curved linear mark beneath this at middle; in ♀ a basal striga with a blunt projection outwardly at middle is obscurely indicated, and the triangular costal patch is connected with the curved median mark beneath it: cilia yellow, mixed with brown near apex. Hindwings and cilia pale whitish-yellow sprinkled with purplish-brown.

Near *T. acrocausta* Meyr., but the ♂ is much longer- and narrower-winged and the markings of the ♀ are dissimilar. Probably *fastigata* is attached to open country, while *acrocausta* is confined to the bush.

Longwood Range, a ♀ at 3,000 ft. in December. Hunter Mountains, one of each sex at 3,500 ft. in January.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Borkhausenia hastata n. sp.

♂. 19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, mixed with purplish-brown beneath. Antennae whitish-ochreous, annulated with purplish-brown, ciliations 1. Abdomen ochreous-brown, tuft ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex produced, termen strongly oblique: whitish-ochreous; markings purplish-brown: an obscure streak from base along fold to $\frac{1}{2}$; a dot above dorsum at base and one in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a rather suffused series of spots along termen and some scales on costa near apex: cilia whitish-ochreous with some brownish scales near base. Hindwings and cilia shining white, ochreous tinged.

Not far from *B. chloradelpha* Meyr. in coloration, but wholly different in form of wing, in which it is more nearly approached by the much smaller *B. maranta* Meyr.

Seaward Moss, in October. A single specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Glyphipteryx plagigera n. sp.

♂♀. 9½–11 mm. Head ochreous-white. Thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi moderately tufted beneath, ochreous-white with 4 obscure fuscous rings. Abdomen blackish-grey, obscurely annulated with white. Posterior legs black, tibiae and tarsi annulated with white. Forewings elongate, moderately dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen oblique; dark greyish-fuscous, purplish tinted and more or less sprinkled with white posteriorly; a narrow, outwardly oblique, white streak from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, reaching to near middle of wing; 5 similar streaks between this and apex, the last two less oblique; a broad white blotch on dorsum near base and a similar one before middle, sometimes uniting at apex; an obscure white streak from tornus, sometimes uniting with third costal streak: cilia fuscous-grey with median line and apical hook darker. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; fuscous-grey: cilia fuscous-grey.

Distinguished from *G. leptosema* Meyr. and *G. iochaera* Meyr., which have somewhat similar markings, by the tufted palpi. *G. oxymachaera* Meyr. has tufted palpi, but differs from the present species by the absence of the dorsal blotches and the presence of a submedian stripe.

Bluff, in November. Three specimens.

 ART. XLIV.—*Notes on some Coccidae in the Canterbury Museum, together with a Description of a New Species.*

By G. BRITTIN.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 3rd November, 1915.]

SINCE my last paper on New Zealand *Coccidae* was read before this Institute I have had an opportunity of making an examination of the Coccid slides deposited in the Canterbury Museum by the late Mr. W. M. Maskell, and the following are some notes on the different species.

Eriococcus multispinus Mask., Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 11 (1879), p. 217; vol. 23 (1891), p. 21; vol. 24 (1892), p. 31.

In dealing with this species, Mr. Maskell has undoubtedly mixed up *E. multispinus* with *E. pallidus*. In his original diagnosis of *E. multispinus* (vol. 11, p. 217) he states, "The insect is seen to have several rows of large conical spines. . . . The antennae have 6 joints, the 3rd being the longest, the 4th and 5th equal to each other and nearly round." Again, in giving the generic and group distinctions among the *Acanthococcidae* and *Dactylopinæ* (vol. 24), "Passing now to the genus *Eriococcus*, figs. 11, 12, and 14 of Plate IV show that there are three antennal forms, and figs. 16 and 17 that there are two forms of marginal spines in the genus. Fig. 14 (*E. vaithbyi*) differs from fig. 11 (*E. multispinus*) only in having 7 joints: in both the joints are subequal. But in fig. 12 (*E. pallidus*) the 3rd joint is much longer than any of the others. As regards the spines, those of *E. pallidus* and its allies are shown in fig. 16 to be much larger and more slender than those of *E. multispinus* and its allies, fig. 17." In treating of the variations of *E. pallidus* (vol. 23, p. 21), he says, "This species exhibits several variations in the arrangement of the dorsal spines, and